

# The Times

(MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.)

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The circulation of The Times for the week

ended Sunday, February 3, 1900, was as follows:

Sunday, January 29.....19,279

Monday, January 30.....20,779

Tuesday, January 31.....20,820

Wednesday, February 1.....21,230

Thursday, February 2.....21,463

Friday, February 3.....21,700

Saturday, February 4.....21,979

Total.....139,267

Daily average (Sunday, 19,280, excepted).....40,768

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1900.

The Tragedy Complete.

Governor Goebel is dead, and the man

for whose sake and in whose interest

murderous deed was done still maintains

the reign of terror he has inaugurated in

Frankfort and defies alike the officers of

the law and the law itself.

It is a wonderful spectacle, but in the

nature of things it cannot be long lived.

The bullet which struck down the Demo-

cratic leader in Kentucky put an end to

Republican supremacy there forever and

a day. It remains only for Governor Beck-

ham to take up the work which his heroic

predecessor has finally had to lay down.

His first act should be to drive the man

Taylor from the capital of the State; he

second to arrest and arraign the mur-

derer and his criminal associates.

American Neutrality.

Among the many creditable achieve-

ments of American diplomacy since Mr.

Hay became Secretary of State in Mr. Mc-

Kinley's Cabinet, not the least important

has been the neutral provision which he

succeeded in having introduced into The

Hague convention. It amounted to no less

a gain for the United States than a gen-

eral undertaking on the part of the signa-

tory powers to recognize and respect the

position of this country in the Western

Hemisphere, under the Monroe doctrine,

in return for an agreement by the United

States not to meddle in the political af-

fairs of Europe.

The advantage to us of such an under-

standing, in view of complications which

might otherwise arise, connected with the

construction of the Nicaragua Canal, the

sale of the Danish West Indies, European

colonization schemes in South America,

and what not, would be hard to overes-

timate. By way of consideration we are

only asked to keep our hands off of mat-

ters that do not concern us, and with

which we should have no business to in-

terfere were we never so foolish.

In these circumstances it is plain that

all efforts to embroil our Government in

trouble with Great Britain over the war

in South Africa will be unavailing. The

Filipino element, which has been making

much of the noise in this direction, solely

with a hope to get us in some sort of

foreign entanglement which should lead

to European interference and the loss of our

island possessions, will now find it neces-

sary to resort to different means of

involving the country in hostilities with

other nations. Intervention in trans-

Atlantic difficulties of any sort is now be-

yond our power, and President McKinley

and the State Department deserve thanks

that such is the fact.

Agitation Against Woman's Suffrage.

The Massachusetts Association Opposed

to the Further Extension of Suffrage to

Women is the decidedly courageous type of

an organization having its headquarters in

Boston, and publishing a little four-page

paper called "The Remonstrance." It is

not necessary, in discussing this associa-

tion and its organ, to go into the matter of

woman's suffrage in itself. The question

has been threshed over for a little more

than fifty years, and most of the argu-

ment, for and against such an innovation

are thoroughly familiar to the public. It

may be said in a general way that such a

change in the existing order of things will

never come unless there is a movement, prac-

tically unanimous among intelligent people,

in its favor; and nothing of the kind can

reasonably be anticipated at present.

The work of such an association as this,

therefore, is to be a great extent superfluous.

In its organ no new reasons are

advanced, no new information given which

can affect public sentiment. One of the

stock arguments here presented is that

women do not want the suffrage, and do

not use it when it is given to them; and

that in States where they have been al-

lowed to vote on certain questions, a

farther extension of the privilege has

been voted down. If this be true, it seems

as if there is no special need of cumbersome

associations for the purpose of opposing the

suffrage movement. It also seems slightly

incongruous for women's opponents to

insist on their participation in public

life, and then to hand themselves over for the purpose

of working publicly, by means of news-

paper articles, lobbying, and public speak-

ing, against the woman's suffrage associa-

tions. By so doing they lay themselves out

to comment which their opponents will

be slow to make.

The propriety of giving women the right

to vote, as has been said before, need not

be further discussed here. There is one

fact, however, which ought to be remem-

bered in connection with the history of the

woman's suffrage movement in this coun-

try. The leaders of this agitation have cer-

tainly opened the way for women to enter

certain professions and to secure certain

privileges, but they have been formerly de-

nied them. The agitation had its ridiculous

and eccentric side, but it did some good by stirring

up public sentiment and bringing to light

questions which needed to be settled.

Fifty years ago no woman could study

medicine or practice law without running

the gauntlet of intensely hostile public

opinion. The woman's college was found-

ed in the face of opposition to give to

women the advantages denied them by

men's colleges. When Lucy Stone and

Susan B. Anthony spoke in public they

were stoned, pelted with mud, drenched

with cold water, and insulted in every way

that ignorance and prejudice could devise.

Even the columns of reputable newspa-

pers assailed them in terms that would

not have been used in the case of a re-

spectable masculine politician. They and

their followers, however, stood firm, and

in the end, and in course of time the

public, becoming accustomed to the idea

of women in semi-public life, concluded

that it was too much trouble to carry on

such an agitation, and conceded the privi-

leges asked. Now, there are hundreds of

women successfully and inconspicuously

engaged in the professions, though they

are, after all, but a very small part of

the feminine population of the country.

Some of the most able and useful women

now in the professions would never have

attempted to lead such a life if they had

not faced social ostracism to do it; but there

is no question that they are more useful

and happy where they are than they would

have been without an opportunity to use

their talents. There is no gain in denying

opportunity to any human being who has

talents that can be made useful to the

State. The one thing which has been ac-

complished by the suffrage agitators is the

opening of these doors of opportunity to

women at a time when industrial changes

made it almost a necessity for them to

earn money outside the home.

The Real Issue in Kentucky.

It is to be regretted that realists per-

sonally should induce several of the

respectable Republican organs to attempt

the belogging of the straight issue be-

tween constitution and law on one side

and insurrection on the other in the State

of Kentucky. We are sincerely sorry to

see such a tendency because it too plainly

points to the conclusion that even the

least conscientious Hanna organization

exponents are ready to resort to any sub-

terfuge and to any suppression or distor-

tion of facts to gain a partisan advantage,

although, in taking such a course they

knowingly throw their influence in the scale

against good government and republican

institutions. A partial exception may be

made in the case of the "New York Tri-

bune," which, after doling the question

for a couple of days, has finally decided

that Taylor's authority to disperse the

Kentucky Legislature and order it to re-

assemble at a future time in the defiles of

his own moonshine distillery, under the

ridges of his mountain bushwhackers, is at

least open to doubt.

The other side has been more straight-

forward and honest. Taylor received his

certificate of election from the State Elec-

tion Board, a legally constituted authority,

and was, for the time being, recognized as

de facto Governor by all parties and by

reputable Democratic journals every-

where. But the power to make him Gov-

ernor was not complete in the Election

Board. Its action and his title were sub-

ject to review by the Legislature. In ac-

cepting the certificate Taylor bound him-

self to abide by the action of the review-

ing power behind him. He and his party

made their canvass, cast their ballots, and

claimed the success of their State ticket,

all strictly subject to the laws of the

State, which included the right and duty

of the Legislature to determine the fact

of the election and title to office of the

sitting Governor and other officers in the

event of contest.

The Legislature assembled at Frankfort.

Having met and organized, it became a

co-ordinate branch of the government, abso-

lutely independent of the Governor in mat-

ters pertaining to its own affairs. It de-

clined to certify Taylor as Governor, and

until Taylor learned that the constitu-

tional power which he was bound to re-

spect, and which he was bound to de-

clare him not elected, and to oust him from the gubernatorial

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making power, and dared to refuse it ac-

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